

*URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF BEACONSFIELD*

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1968

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1968



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

Chairman of the Council
Vice-Chairman of the Council

Mr. J. Dill Smith
Mr. J.L. Kirkconel

Public Health Committee

Chairman: Mr. N.K.S. Bramer
Vice-Chairman: Mrs. G.E. Fallows

Councillors: Mr. D. Alexander
Mrs. E.E. Biestro
Mr. A.M. Dyer
Mr. T.D. Easton
Mr. I. St. L. Kynoch
Mr. O.S. Puckle
Mr. R.M. Scarles
Mrs. J.V. Shapland
Mrs. P.A. Walker

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health: B.H. Burne, M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.) D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for Amersham Rural District Council, Chesham Urban District Council, Deputy Divisional Schools Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Winifred J. Risk, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Health Inspector: Mr. P.J. Bunce, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)

Clerical Staff:

Shorthand/Typist: Miss. M. Atkinson.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

Tel: Beaconsfield 5602

Public Health Department,
Council Hall,
Penn Road,
Beaconsfield,
Bucks.

August, 1969

To the Chairman and Councillors of
Beaconsfield U.D.C.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Health Education is one of the fields where District Councils can exercise a considerable influence. Without an informed public many of the measures to promote health and well-being would fare badly. It is always easy to preach to the converted but very difficult to teach those with more entrenched attitudes. Increasingly we are becoming aware that attitudes are formed very early in life: social psychology tells us usually by about the age of 7 or 8 years, for children making a normal rate of maturity.

Much of health education is therefore necessarily directed at the untelling "Old Wives' Tales" and fixing of established thoughts and ideas. To use a much-quoted example, may I take the hazards of smoking? Thirty years ago children used commonly to be told that "smoking stunts the growth". This was clearly untrue because there are many tall smokers. Although this well-intentioned advice is intuitively correct it is factually incorrect. Children are, I hope, in a better position today to obtain accurate factual health information. They ought to know, for instance, that women who smoke during pregnancy are liable to produce rather puny babies. Surely their best source of health facts is through the schools and other local agencies.

The so-called "Mass Media" are usually considered the most rapid and general means of getting information over to the public. In my view, however, the big drawbacks are: (1) the frequent confusion between "entertainment" and "information", (2) the accent of the dramatic even in such routine items as "the news". Journalists tend to be more interested in crises or a conflict than the banal and this reflects in the contents of the national press and television. It is small wonder that the average reader or viewer is often left with two opposing views to reconcile. As he is normally of average intelligence and, unless he has some particular health expertise, he is left confused, ambivalent and inactive. For what is needed is not only the inculcation of healthy views, but healthy action in daily life. We want parents who not only encourage non-smoking self-discipline in their children, but who are prepared to carry this out themselves. Teachers in their role of model parents need to be of similar calibre.

In cancer prevention we need women to visit cervical cytology clinics, not just talk of doing so. We need young people entering the particularly active sexual phase of life to seek contraceptive advice. At present, mostly it is the more mature and the more intelligent who take steps in this direction. The more immature, passive and impulsive seldom do.

All professional people have a responsibility to educate. In this sense the doctor (= wise man) has been given by society a privileged education which he is willing to share with those willing to listen. We as school doctors share our knowledge with school children, parents and teachers. Perhaps we ought to have our place in the school curriculum. Such time is not wasted academically. Even five minutes with a group of children may be vital to their future personal health and welfare. School children do need information on such subjects as human relations, human biology, occupational and common diseases, venereal diseases, the use and abuse of alcohol and of drugs, dangerous habits like smoking and bad driving. Teaching in the future must give some knowledge of factors concerned in the maintenance of health, like immunisation, adequate nutrition, adequately flouridated water, cancer and how it can be avoided. Handicaps of body and mind demand individual adjustments at all ages and amongst all groups of the population. Education should aim at teaching personal adaptability.

I am increasingly convinced that health education is a long-term process going on throughout life. Children are capable of flashes of insight even at the primary school stage. Later, as adolescents, they look at their peers for advice as well as from their elders. Let us hope they not only choose intelligent and well-balanced informants as contemporary trend setters but let us also ensure that teachers and parents direct their attention to accurate sources of information so that they themselves are in a position to give the answers. Health is not such a mean subject that it ought to be brushed under the carpet.

Who knows but that one day some of these children may eventually be councillors of a new local authority having responsibility actively to promote the continued improvement of health at a local level and having an informed, positive contribution to make.

Yours sincerely,

B.H. Burne.

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SECTION 1

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

1. General

Population (Estimated mid-year)	11,840
Area (Acres of district)	5,314
No. of habitable houses (per rate book) as at	1.1.69 - 3515
Rateable value of area at 1st April, 1968	£775,652
Product of penny rate (1967/68)	£3,100

2. Vital Statistics

(a)	<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Legitimate	80	67	147
	Illegitimate	2	5	7
	Total Live Births ...	82	72	154

Illegitimate live births	
per cent of total live births	4.9
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	13.0
Comparability factor99
Corrected birth rate	12.9

(b)	Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births ..	13.0
	Total live and still-births	156

(c) Deaths

Infants deaths	5
Infants mortality rate per 1,000 live births	32.5
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	26.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
Death rate per 1,000 population	7.9
Comparability factor	1.1
Corrected death rate per 1,000 population	8.7

The corrected birth and death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differ from that of England and Wales. The corrected rates are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales and the corresponding corrected rates for any other area.

The population for the combined districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health is 96,120.

Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table, the two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation, which caused 50% of the deaths and cancer which caused 22.3%.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	3	1	4
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
4. Leukaemia	-	1	1
5. Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	8	12
6. Diabetes Mellitus	1	-	1
7. Diseases of Nervous System	-	1	1
8. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	1
9. Hypertensive Disease	-	3	3
10. Ischaemic Heart Disease	10	10	20
11. Other Forms of Heart Disease	1	3	4
12. Cerebrovascular Disease	4	12	16
13. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	3	3
14. Pneumonia	2	5	7
15. Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	-	4
16. Appendicitis	-	1	1
17. Diseases of the Digestive System	1	2	3
18. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
19. Other Diseases of Genito/Urinary System	-	1	1
20. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	-	2	2
21. Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	1
22. Accidents	-	1	1
23. Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	-	3	3
	32	62	94

COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM

POPULATIONS, BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEAR 1968

District	Population Census 1961	Reg. Gen. Estimated Population Mid 1968	Number	Births Rate per 1,000 Population	Number	Deaths Rate per 1,000 Population
<u>URBAN</u>						
Aylesbury	27,923	35,990	762	21.2	316	8.8
Beaconsfield	10,013	11,840	154	13.0	94	7.9
Bletchley	17,095	26,440	618	23.4	165	6.2
Buckingham	4,379	4,890	89	18.2	45	9.2
Chesham	16,297	20,400	441	21.6	190	9.3
Eton	3,894	5,420	46	8.5	35	6.5
High Wycombe	49,981	56,980	1,164	20.4	523	9.2
Marlow	8,724	10,750	212	19.7	109	10.1
Newport						
Pagnell	4,743	5,710	113	19.8	99	17.3
Slough	80,781	92,070	1,636	17.8	743	8.1
Wolverton	13,113	13,600	221	16.3	172	12.6
TOTAL URBAN	236,943	284,090	5,456	19.2	2,491	8.8
TOTAL COUNTY	484,094	568,110	10,145	17.9	5,154	9.1
ENGLAND and WALES	46,071,604	48,593,000	822,000*	16.9	577,000	11.9

* Estimated

SECTION II

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Hospital Services

Beaconsfield is just within the area of the Windsor Group Management Committee of the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitals Available for the District in the Windsor Group Management Committee Area:-

Tuberculosis	Berks and Bucks Joint Sanatorium, Peppard Common.
General	King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Maidenhead Hospital: Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow, Bucks. Wexham Park Hospital, Wexham, Nr. Slough. Denham and Langley Cottage Hospital, Iver. Chalfonts and Gerrards Cross Cottage Hospital, Chalfont St. Peter.
Infectious Diseases	Maidenhead Isolation Hospital
Maternity	Canadian Red Cross Hospital: Upton Maternity and Princess Christian Maternity Hospitals.
Hospitals for the Sub-normal.	Church Hill House, Easthampstead, Bracknell, Berks: Clarefield Court, Nr. Maidenhead and Binfield Park, Binfield, Berks.
Mental Hospital	St. Bernards Hospital, Southall, Middx.
Psychiatric Out-patient sessions	Wexham Park Hospital, King Edward VII Hospital and Maidenhead Hospital.

The Boundaries of the district flank those of the adjoining Oxford Hospital Region and many patients are referred to hospitals in that area.

2. Education Act 1944
School Health Services

The School Health Services are administered from the Health Centre, The Rye, High Wycombe.

3. Laboratory Services

Bacteriological laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratories at Oxford and Luton.

Samples of water and sewage effluent for chemical analysis are sent to the Public Analyst, Southwark Borough Council.

4. Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Service

The following Nurse/Midwives practised in the Town during the year as follows:-

Miss G.I. Snell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Miss M. Towers, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Their address is: Nurses' Home, Candlemas Mead, Beaconsfield.
Telephone: Beaconsfield 3954

Miss M.R. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
(Area Relief District Nurse/Midwife)

Address: 3 "The Ferns", London End, Beaconsfield.

5. Health Visitors

The following Health Visitors are based in the Council Offices at Beaconsfield and cover Beaconsfield Old Town, New Town and Holtspur and the surrounding district.

Miss O. Pearsons, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. E.A. Lacey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. M. Robus, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (commenced Sept. 1968)

Miss M.M. Whitford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (commenced Sept. 1968)

Covering Wooburn Common are:

Miss K.D. Edwards, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss J.B. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

The Health Visitors based at Beaconsfield are allocated districts and all the work occurring within the district devolves upon that Health Visitor. There is at present a scheme in hand for conversion to General Practitioner attachment. This should come into force in mid 1969.

The Marlow based Health Visitors are already assigned to specific Doctors practising within the confines of the district covered by the main base.

6. Child Welfare Centres

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Session</u>	<u>M.O. Attends</u>
(a) Beaconsfield	The Old Rectory	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m. each month.	1st session
(b) Holtspur	St. Thomas's Church Hall,	1st & 3rd Tues. 2 p.m. each month.	3rd Tues. each month
(c) New Beaconsfield	Youth Centre, Maxwell Road,	2nd & 4th Fri. 2 p.m. each month.	4th Fri. each month

7. Ambulance Service

This service is provided by the County Council. The Beaconsfield area is covered by the High Wycombe Station, West End Street, High Wycombe. (Telephone Number: High Wycombe 21871)

SECTION III

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948/51

Section 47

Under this Section when persons (a) suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the Local Authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place. It has not been necessary to take action under this section during the year.

Section 50

Under this section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made. No circumstances have arisen relating to this section.

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The district was virtually free from notifiable infectious disease during the year as can be seen from the table under:

<u>DISEASES</u>	NUMBER OF CASES			
	1968	1967	1966	1965
Measles	44	154	148	169
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	1	0
Whooping Cough	10	4	3	2
Tuberculosis	2	0	4	6
Food Poisoning	1	1	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas	0	0	1	0
Infective Jaundice	2	*	*	*

* Not previously notifiable.

The great reduction in measles can be attributed to the use of measles vaccine which was introduced as a preventive measure in May, 1968 for children between the ages of 1 and 15 years.

Alterations were made to the notifiable diseases in 1968. Infective Jaundice, Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Tetanus and Yellow Fever being added and Acute influenzal pneumonia, Acute primary pneumonia, Acute rheumatism, Erysipelas, Membranous croup and Puerperal pyrexia being removed from the list.

At the same time the fees for notification by Doctors were increased from 2/6 to 5/- per notification.

SECTION V

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

General Administration

Day-to-day inspections of houses, shops and factories have been carried out through the year. The following is a summary of the visits paid during the year ended 31st December, 1968.

General Sanitation

Water Supply	28
Drainage	45
Tents, Vans and Sheds	104
Outworkers	1
Factories and Workshops	16
Licenced Premises	13
Refuse Collection and Disposal	19
Rats and Mice	404
Atmospheric Pollution	15
Schools	7
Public Conveniences	6
Visits to filthy and verminous premises	1
Miscellaneous	90

Housing

Public Health Act: No. of houses inspected	11
Public Health Act: No. of visits paid	21
Housing Act: No. of houses inspected	26
Housing Act: No. of visits paid	36
Overcrowding: No. of houses inspected	-
Overcrowding: No. of visits paid	-
Improvement Grant Inspections	41
Improvement Area Inspections	-
Miscellaneous	2

Infectious Diseases

Visits following notification of Infectious Diseases	6
---	---

Noise Nuisance

Visits following notifications of nuisance	2
--	---

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

Visits	85
--------------	----

Visits to Food Premises

Butchers	18
Canteens	3
Fishmongers and Poulterers	4
Grocers	24
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Dairies and Milk Distributors	8
Food Preparing Premises	14
Restaurants	12
Bakehouses	1

Service of Notices

No. of Informal Notices (all types) served during 1968	33
No. of Informal Notices Complied with	25
No. of Statutory Notices Served during 1968	1
No. of Statutory Notices Complied with	1

1. Water Supply

There is a piped water supply to the whole of the Urban District. The supply is provided by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company and the Bucks Water Board. The former serves the Old and the New Towns and the latter Holtspur and District.

The water contains a high degree of temporary hardness and therefore no problems from plumbo-solvency occur. An adequate supply has been maintained throughout the district during the year. The water samples sent for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination proved to be satisfactory.

2. Drainage and Sewerage

The diversion of the whole of the town's foul sewerage system into the Wye Valley Trunk Sewers was completed this year. The system has now been in operation for several months and is proving very satisfactory.

The few cesspools remaining in the district in outlying areas have been emptied free of charge within 48 hours of receipt of notification.

3. Collection and Disposal of Refuse

A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained to all premises throughout the district. In addition special collections of bulky household waste have been made, free of charge, where a request has been received.

Regular extra weekly collections are made at premises where putrescible refuse accumulates quickly i.e. cafes, restaurants, fishmongers and butchers. There is a small annual charge for this service.

All refuse is taken to a private tip just outside the Beaconsfield Urban District and is being used as back-filling to a sand and gravel pit.

Metal is collected and sold to a local scrap metal merchant.

1 informal notice was served asking for renewal of defective dustbin.

4. Housing

The number of properties, shown below, controlled by the Council at the end of December, 1968 was 864 as compared with 852 at December, 1967.

<u>Housing Accommodation:</u>	<u>December, 1967</u>	<u>December 1968</u>
Pre-war Council Houses & Flats	242	242
Post-war Council Houses & Flats	610	622
	<u>852</u>	<u>864</u>

Since the war, the Council have made every effort to provide units of varied accommodation for all needs, as follows:

4 Bedroom { Parlour } Type Houses	4
4 Bedroom { Maisonettes } Type Houses	2
3 Bedroom { Parlour } Type Houses	20
3 Bedroom { Non-Parlour } Type Houses	218
3 Bedroom { Maisonettes } Type Houses	40
2 Bedroom { Non-Parlour } Type Houses	130
Bungalows	15
Flats	153
Old Peoples Flatlets	40
	<u>622</u>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private Development.</u> <u>No. of Housing Units.</u>	<u>Council Development.</u> <u>No. of Housing Units.</u>	<u>Total</u>
1959	87	8	95
1960	136	8	144
1961	105	8	113
1962	117	31	148
1963	54	2	56
1964	73	30	103
1965	94	0	94
1966	61	40	101
1967	29	42	71
1968	35	12	47
Total	791	181	972
houses built			
in last 10 years.			

5. Standard Improvement Grants

4 Applications were received during the year. 8 were completed and the following amenities provided:

Fixed Baths or Showers	8
Wash-hand Basins	8
Hot and Cold Water Supply at Baths or Showers	8
Hot and Cold Water Supply at Wash Basins	8
Hot and Cold Water Supply at Sink	8
Water Closets	7
Food Storage	8

The total grant paid on the eight completed properties was £2,370 0s. 0d.

Discretionary Improvement Grants

2 Applications for discretionary grants were received and 2 were completed. The total grant paid on the completed ones was £495 10s. 0d. and the following amenities provided:

Dampcourses	2
New Floors to all Ground Floor Rooms	1
Water Closets	1
Wash-hand Basins	1
Bath	1
Hot Water System Complete	1
Electrical System Complete	1
Enlarged Windows	3

The building concerned in the major part of the above work was scheduled as of Architectural and Historic Interest and is now providing a particularly pleasant dwelling house of real character.

6. Housing Act 1957

The following is a summary of day-to-day complaints of housing defects dealt with during the course of the year by informal action:

Repairs to chimney stacks	1
Repairs to gutters	5
Repairs to roofs (dampness abated)	3
Repairs to drains (including cesspools)	1
Repairs to window frames	3
Repairs to water closets	1
Repairs to wall (dampness abated)	4
Repairs to plaster	5
Repairs to floors	1
Renewal of Electrical Installation	1

7. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

At the end of the year the number of current site licences under this Act was 5. These covered a total of 14 occupied caravans.

Odds Farm Caravan Site (Licenced for 13)

Green Common Lane Site (Licenced for 6)

For the past 3 years these sites have continued gradually to run down, there now being 7 and 2 occupied caravans respectively. Further meetings have been held during the year with a view to combining the 3 small caravan sites, which are in close proximity, into one site.

Provisional agreement has been reached between the Eton Rural District Council (in whose area the third site is situated) and this Council on the position and form that this site should take but the owners do not seem prepared at this stage to adopt the suggestions. The matter is now deferred whilst Surveyors acting on behalf of the owners prepare a further scheme.

Wellfield Caravan Site, Glory Hill Lane

(Set up for the employees on the M40 Motorway)

This site, set up without licence under Paragraph 9 of the first schedule of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 continues to flourish and cause nuisance. Many caravans have been found to be occupied by persons not employed on the Motorway Works. After numerous visits to the site and protracted negotiations with the site owner and motorway contractors some of these have been moved off. There are, however, still some on site illegally.

In my view, the part of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act which exempts from the provisions of the Act sites of this nature is in need of amendment. Placing the onus for controlling the sites on the works contractors would make vacation of the site at the termination of the works a real possibility, it would also mean that only employees of the contractor would be permitted to use the site.

Proposed Motorway Extension from the West to the East
Side of Old Beaconsfield.

The above motorway extension is due to commence in early 1969 and the contractors have made preliminary enquiries regarding the siting of caravans for employees. The contractors appear, at this stage, quite prepared to accept the responsibility of controlling the site and providing sanitary amenities. It is to be hoped that when the site is fixed and the cost of providing reasonable facilities are to hand that they will be equally willing.

9. Rodent Control

Below is a summary of the number of rodent infestations dealt with during the year:

Number of premises inspected for rats and mice (after notification of infestation)	=	165
Number of premises inspected for rats and mice (whilst attending to other matters)	=	350
Number of infestations cleared	=	129

10. Wasps

A total of 25 visits were made in the course of destroying wasps nests. A standard charge of £1 0s. 0d. per nest destroyed is made for this service.

SECTION VI
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

1. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

The Bucks County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, sample milk produced in the district. These samples are sent for Bacteriological Examination, primarily for Tubercle Bacilli. The examination also, however, reveals the presence of Brucella organisms. When such organisms are isolated, the District Medical Officer of Health is informed. No such reports were received.

2. Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Routine inspections of the premises subject to the above Regulations have been carried out, and where necessary, the owners have been asked to make alterations or additions.

3. Food Inspection

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year:

<u>Description</u>	<u>CWTS.</u>	<u>LBS.</u>
Meat at retail shops	9	94
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	0	9
Canned Meats	0	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fish	0	109
Vegetables and Fruit	0	91
Other Foods	1	91
	<u>13</u>	<u>74$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

6 complaints were investigated regarding foreign material in food. One concerned a larva of a fly in a bottle of milk.

Investigation concerning the latter, resulted in a successful prosecution and a fine of £35 0s. 0d.

4. Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

There are now 38 shops selling ice-cream within the district, only pre-wrapped ice-cream being sold.

SECTION VII

1. Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are no pet animal shops within the district.

2. Game Act, 1831

Number of Game Licences issued: 7

3. Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Number of Licences renewed: 13

A total of 27 inspections were made under the Regulations.

4. Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of Premises Registered: Nil

5. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

117 inspections were carried out during the year and 23 minor contraventions were found. This mainly concerned the adequacy of the first aid kit and without exception the owners had replenished the kit before a further inspection was made. It is pleasant to record that again the office and shop owners have co-operated without difficulty in the implementation of this Act.

5 minor accidents were reported.

B.H. Burne,
Medical Officer of Health

P.J. Bunce,
Public Health Inspector

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices			
Retail shops.	2	51	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	6	111	38
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	1	5
Fuel Storage depots.	2	23	5
		4	
TOTAL	10	190	63

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices.	372
Retail shops	570
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1
Catering establishments open to the public	129
Canteens	8
Fuel storage depots.	6
TOTAL	1086
Total Males	468
Total Females	618

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

	PREMISES (1)	NUMBER OF			
		No. on Register (2)	INSPECTIONS (3)	WRITTEN NOTICES (4)	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.		3	2	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (1) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.		43	14	3	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL		43	16	3	NIL

SECTION 110 and 111

<u>NATURE OF WORK</u>	<u>SECTION 110</u>			<u>SECTION 111</u>		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
sewing apparel, making, cutting, cleaning and washing.	1	-	-	-	1	1
Lace and lace curtains and nets.	2	-	-	1	1	1
TOTAL	3	-	-	1	1	1

